

KHALFIN, S.L.[deceased]; KHALFINA, S.L.; DOVGAL, V.N.; KHALFINA, N.A.; GREBENNIKOVA, M.M., Ted.

[Petrology of the Kogtakh gabbro-monzonite-syenite complex (Kuznetsk Alatau)] Petrologiia kogtakhskogo gabro-montsonit-sienitovogo kompleksa (Kuznetskii Alatau). Novosibirsk, Nauka, 1965. 90 p. (MIRA 18:12)

# KHALFIHA, V.K.

Some middle Devonian Stromatoporoidea of the southwestern edge of the Kuznetsk Basin. Trudy Gor.-geol.inst. Zsp.-Sib.fil.AN SSSR no.13:75-101 '53. (MLRA 8:12) (Kuznetsk Basin--Hydrozoa, Fossil)

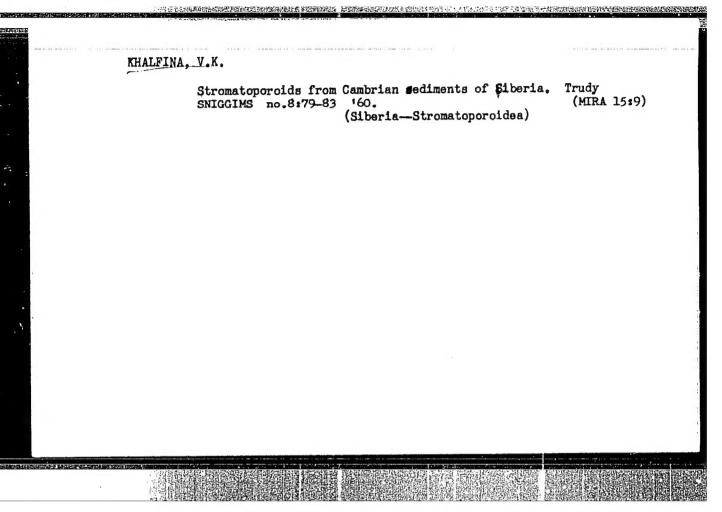
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AKSARIN.A.V.; ANAN'YEV.A.P.; BENEDIKTOVA,R.N.; GORBUNOV,M.G.; GRATSIAHOVA,
R.T.; YEGOROVA,L.I.; IVANIYA,V.A.; KRAYMVSKAYA,L.N.; KRASHOPMTMVA,
P.S.; LEBEDEV,I.V.; LOMOVITSKAYA,H.P.; POLETAYMVA,O.K.; ROGOZIN,L.A.;
RADCHENKO,G.P.; RZHONSNITSKAYA,H.A.; SIVOV,A.G.; POMICHEV,V.D.; KHALFINA\_V.K.; KHALFIN,L.L.; CHERNYSHEVA,S.V.; NIKITINA,V.N., redaktor;
GUROVA,O.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Atlas of leading forms of fossils in the fauna and flora of Western Siberia] Atlas rukovodiashchikh form iskopaemykh fauny i flory zapadnoi sibiri. Pod red. L.L.Khalfina. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tokhn.izd-volit-ry po geologii i okhrane nedr. Vol.1. 1955. 498 p. Vol.2. 1955. 318 p. [Microfilm] (MIRA 9:3)

 Tomsk. Politekhnicheskiy institut imeni Kirova. (Siberia, Western--Paleontology)

# HALFINA, V.K. New representative of the subgenus Labechiella Yabe et Sugiyana from the Ordovician in Kasakhstan. Trudy GIN no.9:229-231 '58. (MIRA 11:12) 1. Tomekiy Politekhnicheskiy institut, (Kazakhstan--Lamellibranchiata, Fossil)



### KHAL'FINA, Ye. N.

Attempt to develop a new method for treating stammering in children of school age. Trudy Inst. fiziol. 7:285-295 158. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Laboratoriya vysshey nervnoy deyatel nosti rebenka (zav. N. I. Krasnogorskiy). Instituta fiziologii im. I.P. Pavlova AN SSSR.

(STAMMERIEG) (CHILDREN, ABNORMAL AND BACKWARD)

(REGEDIAL TRACHING)

TSUKKERMAN. Il'ya Ioannovich.; BREDOV. M.M., retsenzent.; KHALFINIM. A.M., retsenzent.; BONSHTEDT, B.X., red.; SONGLEVA. 7e. M., tekhn. red.

[Electron optics in television] Elektronnaia optika v televidenii.

[Moskva. Gos. energ. izd-vo. 1958. 247 p.

(Electron optics)

(Television--Picture tubes)

TARLEAS, TILASHEVICH

KHALFON, V.I., inzh.

Using the attribute system in programming the calculation of complex sections with double-address digital computers. Vest. mashinostr. 45 no.1:29-31 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

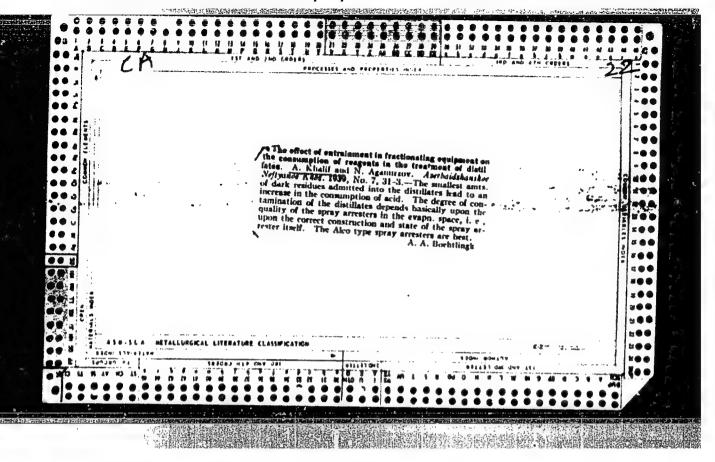
- 1. KFALICICH P.S. Eng.
- 2. USSR (600)
- 4. Tractors
- 7. Durability of driving gears of tractor KT-12, Vest.mash.32 no.11, 1952.

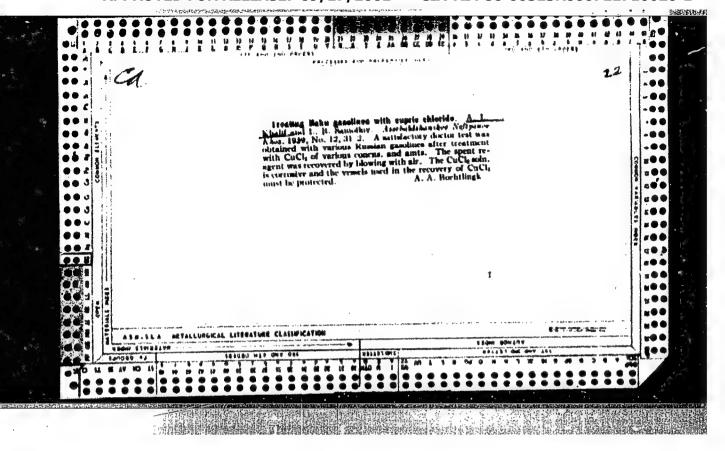
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

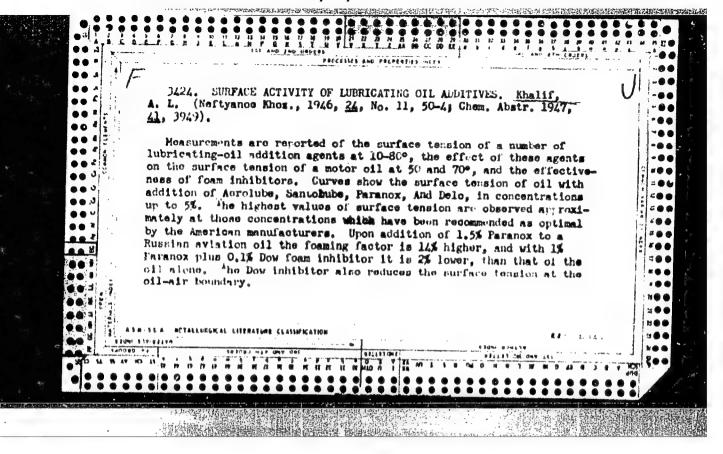
PETROVA, K.G., kand. med. nauk; ABDIYEV, N.; KHALIDZHANOV, B.

Thromboembolism of the major vessels in children with toxic diphtheria of the pharynx with hemorrhagic syndrome. Pediatriia 42 no.8294-95 Ag 63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - dotsent T.N. Nikonova) Kazakhskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Detskoy klinicheskoy infektsionnoy Bol'nitsy No.2 (glavnyy vrach F.S. Sakova), Alma-Ata.



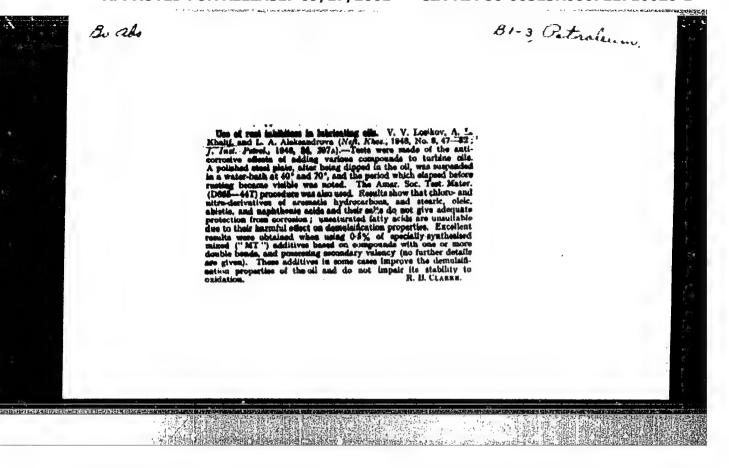




Toutha. K. E., Losikov, B. V., and Khalif, A. L. "The effect of an admirtum on the increment of the properties of dissel cile," North Maz-70, 1246, No. 11, v. 54-52 So: U-2378, Lotonia Zhurnalluyth Statev, No. 1, 1049.

### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

### CIA-RDP86-00513R000721710020-1



CHERNYSHEV, A. B., FEL'TSEV, N. V., KMALIF, A. L.

Carbon, Activated, Propane, Butane

Adsorption equilibrium of a propane-butane mixture on activated carbon. Dokl. AN SSSR 82, No. 1, 1952.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1958, Uncl. Moskovskiy Khimiko-Tekhnologicheskiy Institut im. D.I. Mendeleyeva rcd. 31 Oct. 1951

KHALIF, A. L.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721710020-1" USSR/Chemistry - Fuels

"Separation of Propane - Butane "exture With A Moving Layer of Adsorbent, "A. B. Chernyshev, Corr Men, Acad of Sci USSR, N. V. Kel'tsev, A. K. Khalif

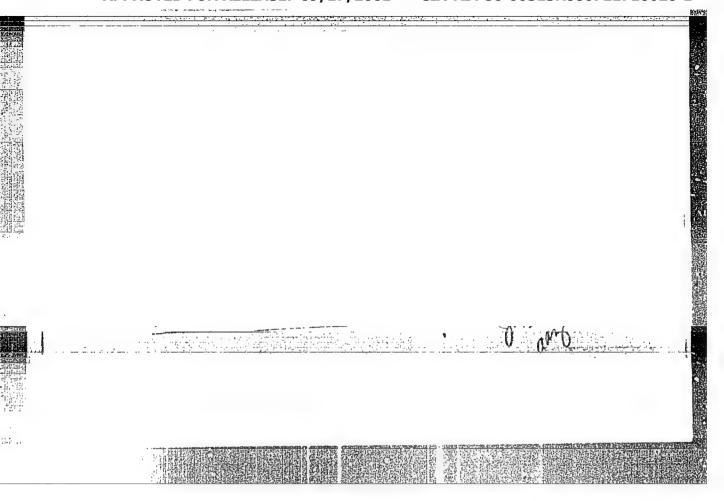
"Dok Ak Nuk SSSR" Vol 84, pp 757-760,1952

A chromatographic methof for the sepn of a propane - butane mixt followed by desorption by means of electric heating was worked out and formulated mathematically. The procedure involves use of a moving layer of adsorbent(activated carbon) in an adsorption column. The deg of sepn is 98-99%.

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KHALIF, AL

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Treatment of Natural Gases and Petroleum. Motor Fuels. Lubricants, I-13

Abst Journal: Peferat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62574

Author: Khalif, A. L., Yeremenko, V. S.

Institution: None

Title: Development Trends of Gas-Gasoline Industry

Original

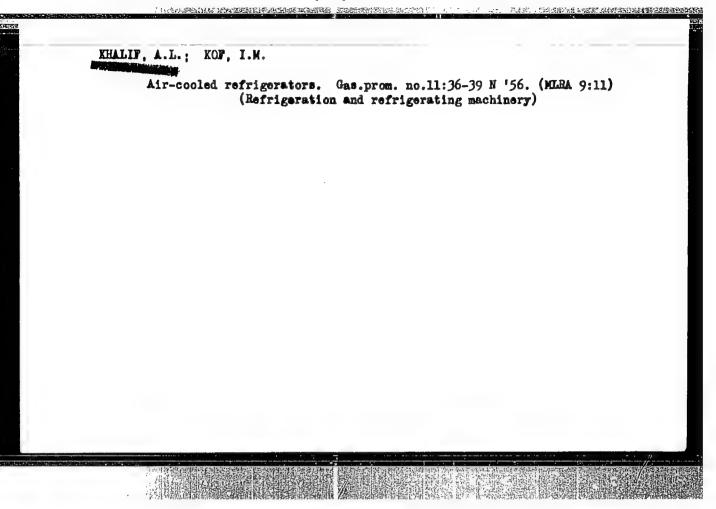
Periodical: Gazovaya promest', 1956, No 1, 36-40

Abstract: Considered are the basic trends in utilization of associated gases of petroleum deposits and the new features introduced in the industrial methods of recovery of gas-gasoline and liquified gas by oil

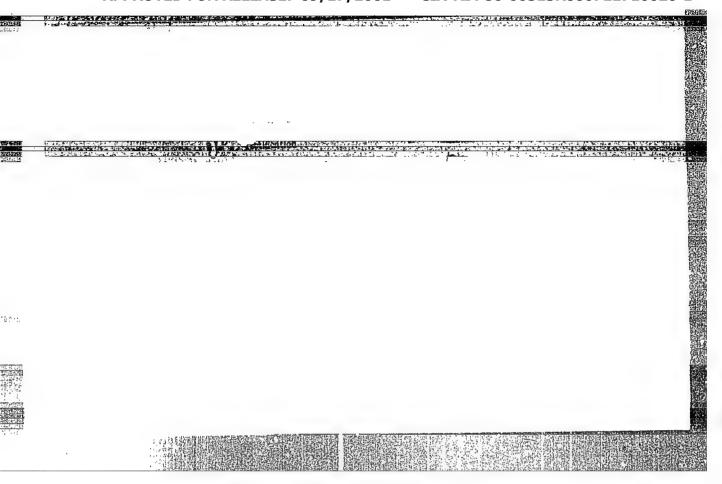
absorption, adsorption on solid adsorbents, low temperature con-

densation and rectification.

Card 1/1



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721710020-1"



KHALIF, A,L,
USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their I-8

Application. Treatment of Natural Gases and Petroleum.

Motor and Jet Fuels. Lubricants.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2574

Author : Khodanovich, I.Ye., Khalif, A.L.

: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Natural Gases. Inst

Title : Some Problems of Recovery of the Gas Associated with

Petroleum at the Fields of Tatneft Federation.

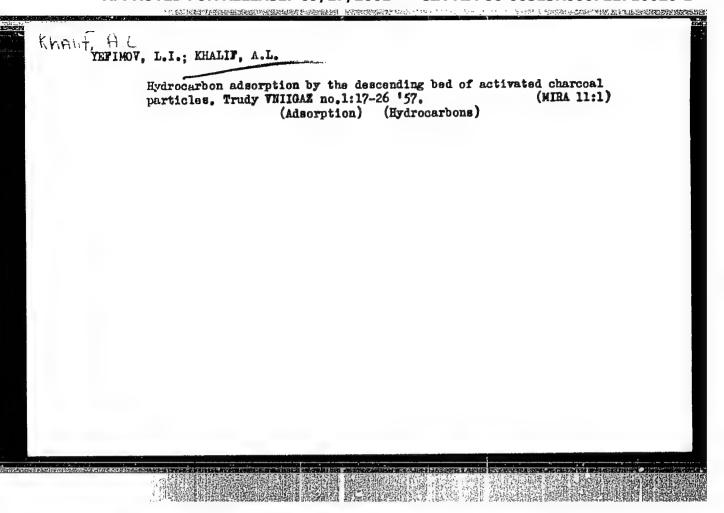
: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-t prirodn. gazov, 1957, No 1(9), 3-9 Orig Pub

Abstract : The problems considered are those of recovery and trans-

> port of the gas at the fields, uninterrupted operation of the pumping system, and of maximum retention, in the gas, of the gasoline which is separated at the gasoline reco-

very plant.

Card 1/1



### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721710020-1

KHALIF, AIL.

\*\*SSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their

**1-8** 

Application. Treatment of Natural Gases and Petroleum.

Motor and Jet Fuels. Lubricants.

Abs Jour

: Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2547

Author

: Kel'tsev, W.V., Khalif, A.L.

Inst

: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Natural Gases.

Title

: Investigation of the Process of Carbonizing of the Silicate Catalyst During the Process of Catalytic Cracking of Hydro-

carbons.

Orig Pub

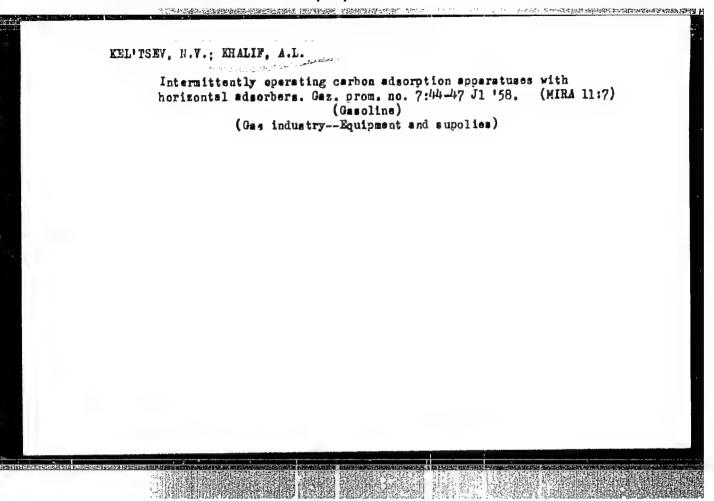
: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-t prirodn. gazov, 1957, No 1(9), 27-35

Abstract

: A study was made of the process of carbonizing of industrial silica gel, containing an addition of alumina, during catalytic cracking of light gasoline of direct distillation The study procedure was based on investigation of carbon deposition on the surface of the catalyst, and of the

Card 1/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721710020-1" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001



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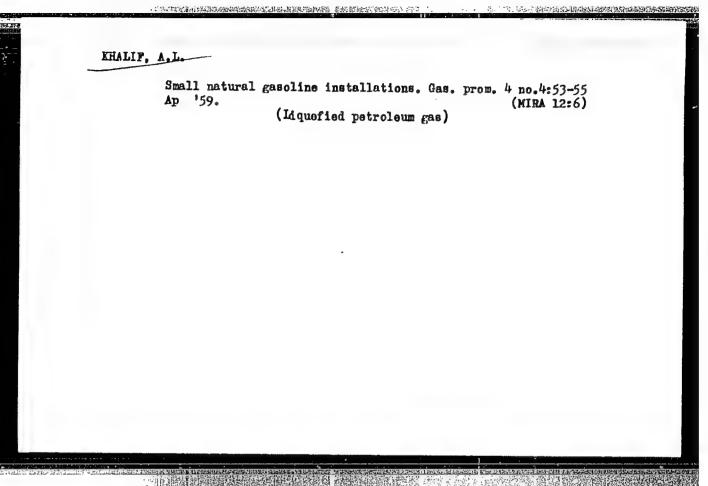
TERRMENKO, V.S.; POPOV, V.I.; KHALIF, A.L.

Natural-gas gasolines and their use. Gaz. prom. no.8:43-47 Ag '58.

(MIRA 11:8)

(Gasoline)

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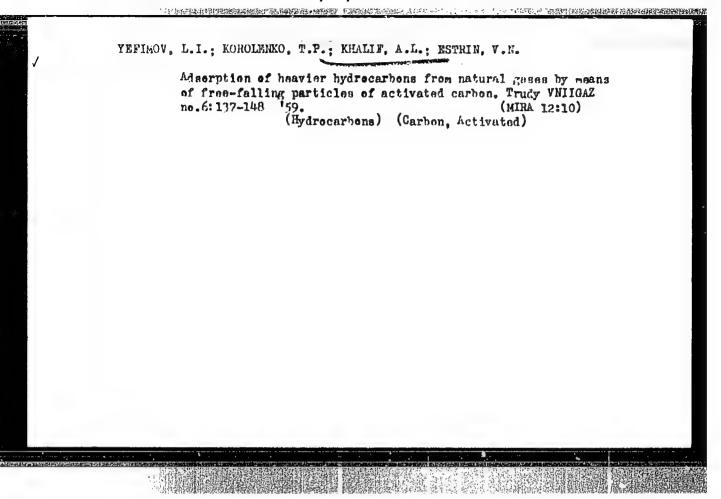


ZHDANOVA, N.; KHALIF. A...

Drying of gases by the liquid process at elevated temperatures.

Gas.prom. 4 no.9:48-51 S '59. (MIRA 12:11)

(Gases-Drying)



HALIF, A.L. YEFIMOV, L.I.

Hass transfer coefficients during adsorption by a fixed-bed and
by free-falling particles of the adsorbent. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.6:
149-153 '59.

(Gases) (Adsorption) (Mass transfer)

25 (5) SOV/32 25-9-46/53 Gushchin, V. P., Kel'tsev, N. V., AUTHORS: Khalif, A. L. Sound Indicator for the Stream of an Adsorbent, Catalyst, or TITLE: Another Solid Packing in a Column Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 9 p 1140 (USSR) PERIODICAL: Larger plants usually use a screw conveyer connected with a ABSTRACT: signal lamp as flowmeter for dispersive materials. Such a device, however, is impractical for the work of smaller plants or plants operating with high pressure. It was reported in 1956 (Ref 1) that Hungarian engineers, in studying the separation of acetylene by the adsorption method, had used sound indicators (I) for checking the even distribution of the solid packing in the column, a tuning fork serving as the main element. At the same time, the device described here was developed and is recommended as an indicator of the stream of the solid packing. The device was tested in the VNIIGAZ testing plant which was designed for the purification of hydrogen in a mobile layer of active carbon (at 50 atm). A scheme (Fig) shows Card 1/2 that the device is attached to the middle of the column, the

Sound Indicator for the Stream of an Adsorbent, Catalyst, or Another Solid Packing in a Column

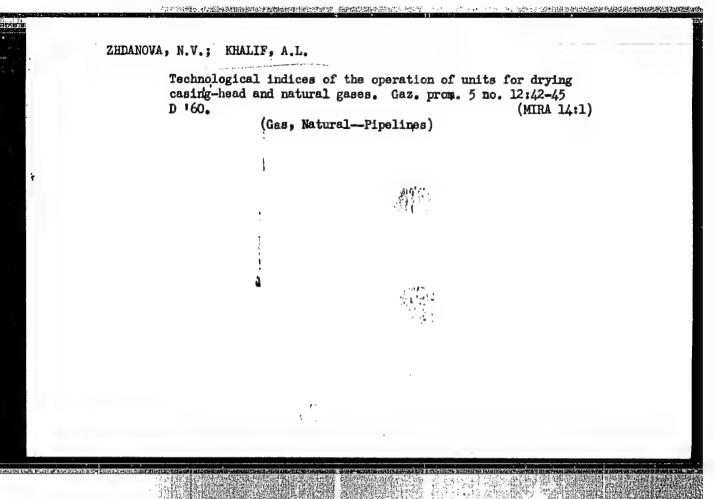
SOV/32-25-9-46/53

needle-shaped "feeler" reaching into the stream. The needle is fastened to a bronze foil on which there is a piezo-electric crystal, and connected with two automobile spark plugs. The sound signals from the plug is transferred to the dynamics by means of a low-frequency amplifier. For this purpose, an assembly of the sound-reflecting device KUUF-56 can be used which is produced by the Leningradskiy zaved "Kinap" (Leningrad Plant "Kinap"). The sound intensity can be adjusted as needed. The device may also be used for the operational control of the gas lift. There are 1 figure and 1 reference.

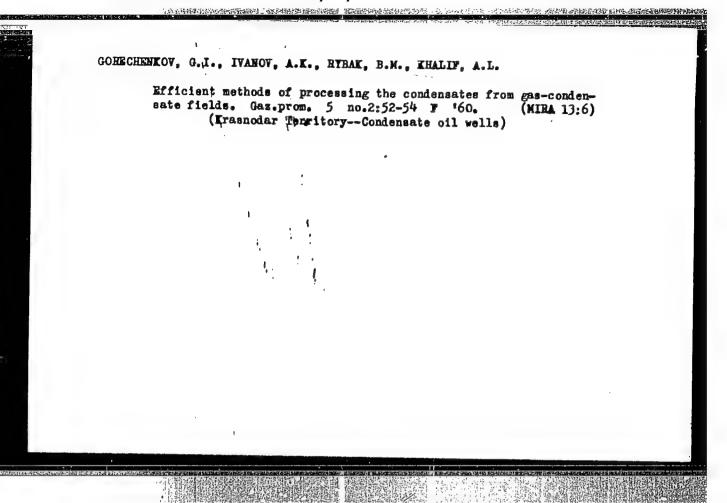
ASSOCIATION:

Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirednego gaza (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Natural Gas)

Card 2/2



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721710020-1"



5.3300 (B)

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5/065/60/000/008/007/007 E030/E412

AUTHORS:

Rybak, B.M. and Khalif, A.L.

TITLE :

Catalytic Cracking or Catalytic Reforming

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1960, No.8,

pp. 66-70

TEXT: It is claimed that catalytic reforming will be a more economic process than catalytic cracking for increasing fuel production in the USSR to meet the 1965 target. cracking is more economic only in those regions without oil such as in Siberia, Kazakhstan and the Central Asian Republic, which possess cheap solid or gaseous fuel, so that light petroleum products are In all other cases, cracking even to produce lower most required. paraffins, olefins and gases for petrochemicals is uneconomic. claim of Beyder is rejected, that in regions without coal or gas, such as the Urals and parts of European Russia, light products' requirements are 10 to 20% lower than elsewhere. Contrary to the situation in the USA, which has different crude types and where motor gasoline is the most important product, catalytic reforming is superior in the USSR because motor gasoline is not the main product and will not be for at least the next fifteen years. Card 1/3

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S/065/60/000/008/007/007 E030/E412

Catalytic Cracking or Catalytic Reforming

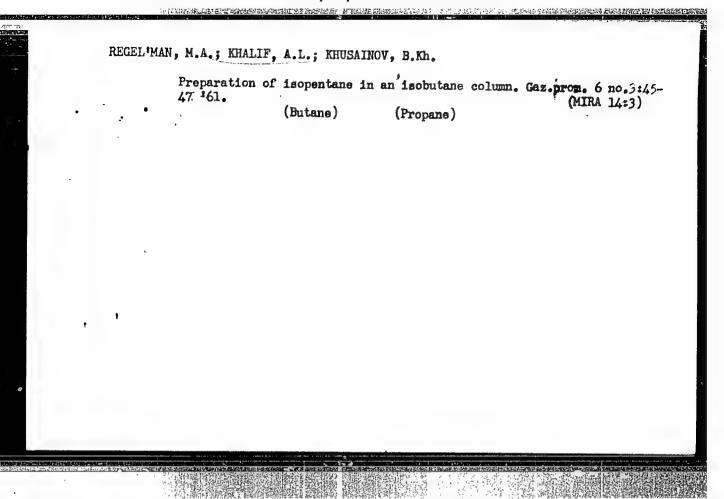
reforming, the existing refineries would require only 70% of the available USSR crude to satisfy the motor gasoline (FBP 180 to 200°C) requirements for 1965, leaving the surplus free for export. Further, with some crudes, especially naphthenics, up to 7 - 10% of the aromatics may be extracted without appreciably lowering the octane number (motor method) below 80. Diesel and jet fuel requirements could be met from non-paraffinic and slightly paraffinic crudes by broadening the fraction from 140 - 350°C to 180 - 430°C. Catalytic cracking at 350 to 540°C, as advocated by Agafonov, gives large yields of diesel and high octane number aviation fuels but the outlet for these is less than for the products of reforming. Cracking of distillate residues gives 9 to 12% wt/wt of gases up to C4, and 5 to 10% coke and waste, while cracking with Tuymazy and Romashk sulphurous crudes gives 5 to 7% gases up to C4, and 8.5 to 10% coke and waste. Cracking of narrow distillate fractions gives similar results. The high wastage factor and the fact that sufficient feedstocks can be obtained for petrochemicals from natural gases and from the gases from reforming units, therefore makes the cracking process Card 2/3

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。 [18] 海滨城村和西部县州党部的社团经济中国市场和东西市场,在第二位是国际公司市场,一个一个工作,其中工作,其中工作,可以不同,由地经济和企业和政府和**企**业和政府和国际和政府

KHALIF, A.L.; KOF, I.M.

Study of the operation of desorbers of oil absorption apparatus. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.12:150-158 '61. (MIRA 15:1) (Sorption) (Gasoline)



产品的证明的证明的对外联系的对象的证明的现在分词 医动物动物经验的

VORONCHIKHINA, M.G.; KEL'TSEV, N.V.; STAROVOYTOVA, A.F.; KHALIF, A.L.

Obtaining solvents from casing-head gasolines. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.12:
159-163 '61. (Gasoline) (Solvents)

AEROV, M.E.; GORECHENKOV, V.G.; MOLOKANOV, Yu.K.; SUM-SHIK, L.Ye.; SKOBLO, A.I.; KHALIF, A.L.; BROZIN, I.A.; SATTAROV, U.G.

Effectiveness and maximum loads of industrial absorbers with various bubble trays. Gaz. prom. 6 no.11:35-38 '61. (MIRA 15:1) (Mass transfer) (Plate towers)

ZHDANOVA, Nina Vladimirovna; KHALIF, Al'bert L'vovich; NOVIKOVA, M.M., ved. red.

[Dehumidification of natural and casinghead gases]Osushka prirodnykh i poputnykh gazov. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 110 p.

(Gas, Natural)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721710020-1"

SARKIS'YANTS, Gayk Arkad'yevich; BEN'YAMINOVICH, Osip Aleksandrovich; KEL'TSEV, Vladimir Vladimirovich; KEL'TSEV, Nikolay Vladimirovich; POLOZKOV, Vladimir Tikhonovich; KHALIF, Albert L'yovich; KHODANOVICH, Ivan Yefimovich; RAAREN, V.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; PLETNEV, K.N., inzh., red.; LEVINA, Ye.S., ved. red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn. red.

。1952、410人的中央中央地域的企业中心的企业中,在企业的企业。1950年

[Processing and utilization of mas]Pererabotka 1 1501 sovanie gaza. [By]G.A.Sarkis iants i dr. Moskva, Gostoptekhindat, 1962.

(MIRA 16:3)

1. Kafedra gaza Azerbaydzhanskogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni instituta nefti i khimii im. M.Azizbekova (for Raaben, Pletnev).

2. Zamestitel' direktor Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta gazovoy promyshlennosti (for Raaben).

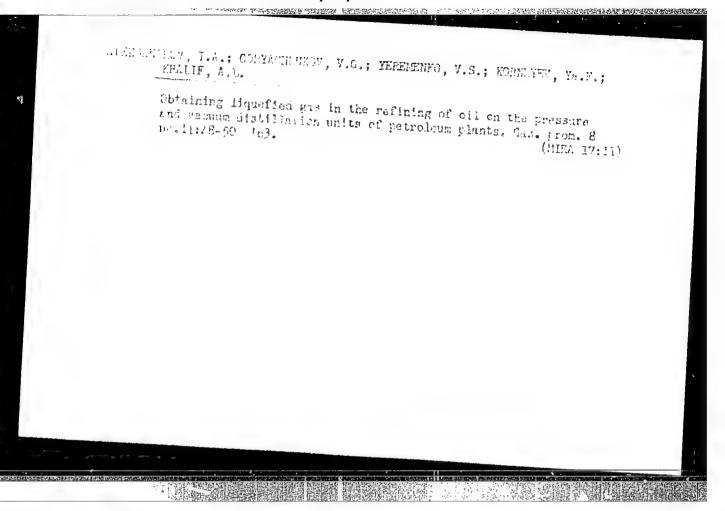
(Gas, Natural)

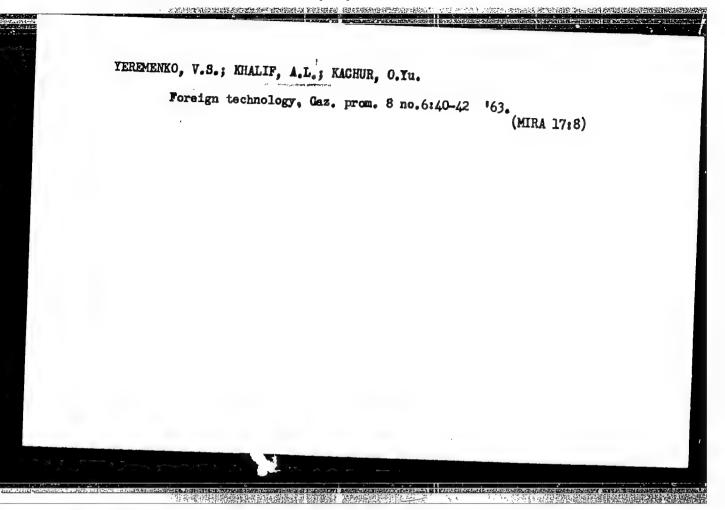
(Gas industry—Equipment and supplies)

KHALIF, A.L.

Modernizing the gasoline plants of the Tatar A.S.S.R. and Bashkiria. Gaz. prom. 7 no.11:39-43 N 162.

(MIRA 17:9)





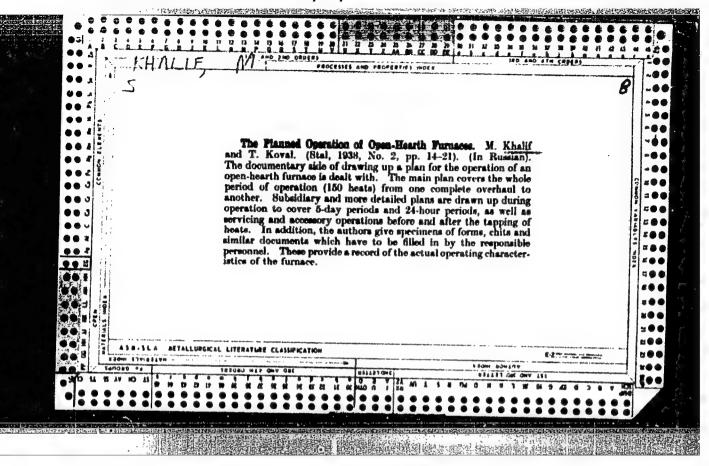
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ALEKDANDHOV, 1.A.; GCHUCHENKOV, V.G.; KHALIF, A.I.; KRZHIZHEV:KAYA, N.G.

Hydraudic calculation of gr.d-plate columns. Gaz.prom. 10 no.3:20-26

185.

(MIRA 18:5)



GONCHARENKO, N.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; BABIY, A.S.; BAYDUK, V.F.;
BAZILEVSKIY, A.R.; MISHCHENKO, N.M.; MALINOVSKIY, V.G.;
NELEPA, V.I.; TOL'SKIY, A.A.; TRET'YAKOV, Ye.V., kand.
tekhn. nauk; KHALIF, M.L.; PODOPRIGORA, I.D.

1.1540% 建建筑的复数 1.1540% 1.1540% 1.1540% 1.1540% 1.1540% 1.1540% 1.1540% 1.1540% 1.1540% 1.1540% 1.1540% 1.1540%

Smelting of steel in oxygen- and steam-blown converters with an acid lining. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.4:20-25 J1-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:10)

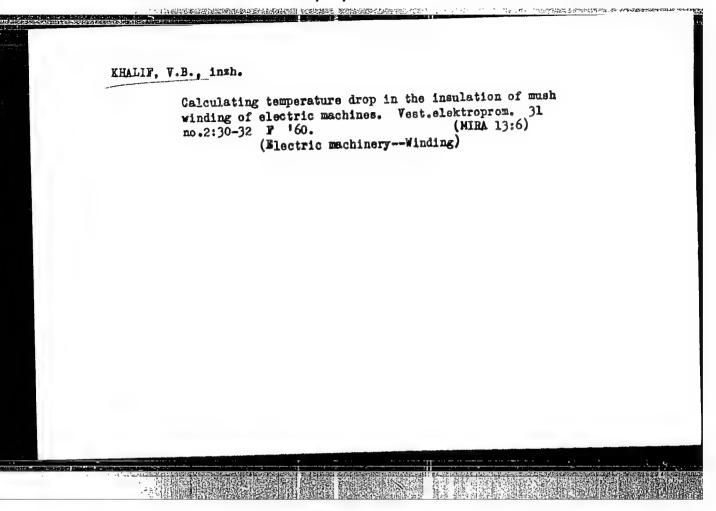
Measuring the distance from the plumb line to the selected base in centering machines and mechanisms on ships. Mor.i rech.flot (MIRA 7:1)

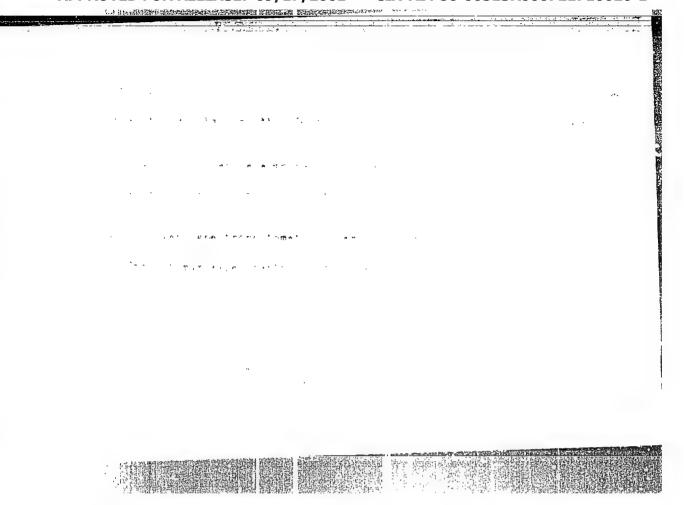
14 no.2:29-30 F '54. (Marine engineering)

在大学的大学的,我们就是一个人的人,我们就是一个人的人,我们就是一个人的人,我们就是一个人的人,我们就不是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是 第一天

KHALIF, Semen L'voyich; YAROVA, L.V., red.; TIKHONOVA, Ye.A., tekhn.red.

[Practices of a layout man in a ship repair yard] Opyt razmetchika sudoremontnogo zavoda. Izd.2., dop. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1959. 80 p. (MIRA 13:1) (Ships--Maintenance and repair)





ZT:

KHALIFAZADE, Ch. M.

Petrography of the Jurassic Clays of Northeast Azerbaydzhan. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR, 9, No 8, 1953, 445-450.

The sandy and siltatone fractions of the samples investigated contained quartz, feldspar, and detritus of minerals. The clayey fraction is represented by thinly dispersed minerals havein an aggregate structure. Under optical tests these minerals approximate hydromica and chlorite appearing in a metamorphicized zone. (RZhGeol, No 1. 1954)

SO: W-31128, 11 Jan 55

#### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721710020-1

KHALIFALADE, Ch. M.

Monothermite and Illite in the Jurassic Clays of Northeastern Azerbaydzkan (resume in Azerbaydzkani) Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR, 9, No 9, 1953, 517-524

Information on the mineralogical composition of the Jurassic clays of north-eastern Azerbaydzhan is presented. The fraction less than 0.001 mm of four samples of clay taken from various stratigraphic horizons were subjected to thorough investigation (optical, X-ray structural, thermal, chemical, spectrophotometric, physicochemical), establishing that the clays in the Jurassic deposits of north-eastern Azerbaydzhan are monothermites and quantitatively inferior illites. (RZhGeol, No 1, 1954)

SO: W-31128, 11 Jan 55

KHALIFAZADE, CH. M.

KHALIFAZADE, CH. M.

\*Mineralogy of Clayey Rocks (Argillites) of the Aalen Formations (Lower Jurassic) of Northeastern Azerbaydzhan.\*

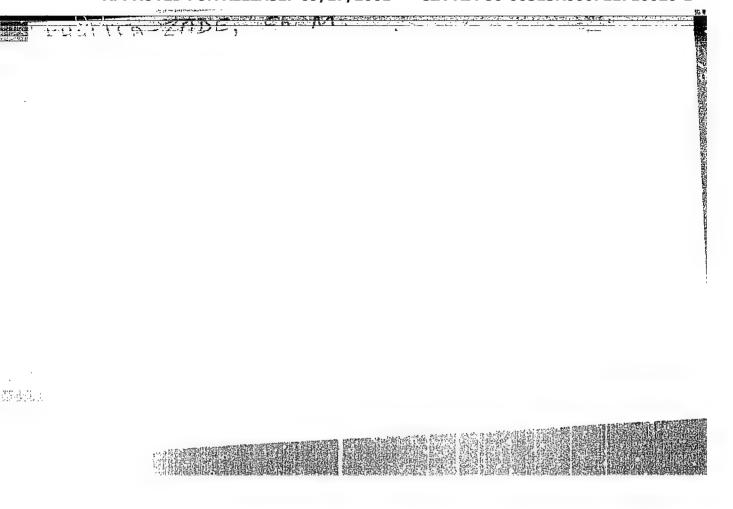
Formations (Lower Jurassic) of Northeastern Azerbaydzhan.\*

Cand Geol-Mia Sci, Inst of Geology imeni I. M. Gubkin, Acad Cand Geol-Mia Sci, Inst of Geology imeni I. M. Gubkin, Acad Cand Geol-Mia Sci, Inst of Geology (KL, no 9, Feb 55)

Sci Azerbaydzhan SSR, Baku, 1954. (KL, no 9, Feb 55)

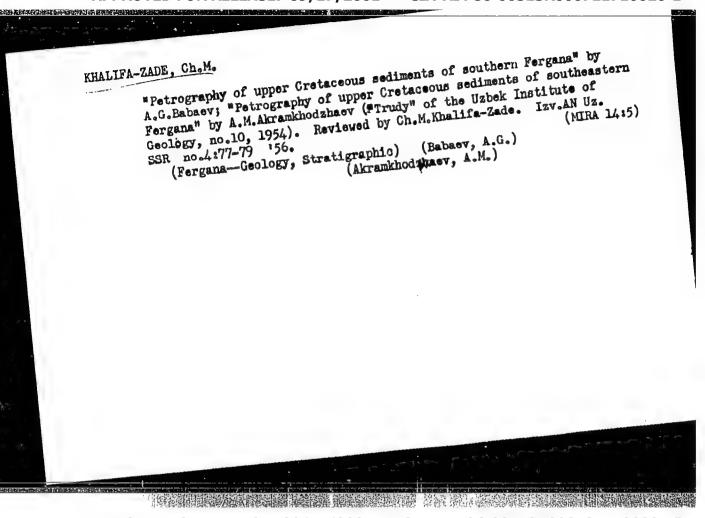
SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721710020-1"



# "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721710020-1 KHALIFA-ZADE, CH.M. USSR/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry, D Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61318 Author: Khalifa Zade, Ch. M. Study of the Complex of Absorbed Cathions and Water-Schuble Salts Institution: None of Argillites of Aalen-Bayos of Northeastern Azerbaydzhan as an Title: Index of Facies Situation Dokl. AN Azerb SSR, 1955, 11, No 12, 839-843; Azerbaijani resumé Original Determinations were made of the absorbed complex of clays by treat-Periodical: ment with 0.5 N NHLCl after removal of water soluble salts with distilled water. The content thus determined (in mg/equival. per 100 g Abstract: of rock): total amount of absorbed complex does not exceed 15-16; mg2+0.78-4.48; Na+ + K+0.2; Ca<sup>2+</sup> 5.46-17.44, rarely 1.8-2.8; inmg2+0.78-4.48; Na+ + K+0.2; Ca<sup>2+</sup> is attributed to decomposition of creased content of absorbed Ca<sup>2+</sup> is attributed to decomposition of embedded organic substances; ratio (Na+ K+)/(Ca<sup>2+</sup> + Mg<sup>2+</sup>) on the average <0.02, indicates coastal conditions of accumulation of sedi-Inst. Beslogy im 1. M. Bukin, AS AZER. SSR ments. Card 1/1



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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721710020-1"

# "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CI

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721710020-1

Some problems of the spectrographic study of rocks of Azerbaijanian (MLRA 9:10) oil fields. Azerb.neft.khoz. 35 no.3:6-7 Mr 156. (MLRA 9:10)

KHALIFA-ZADE, Ch.M.

A new hydromica variety from Bajocian argillites of the southeastern Caucasus. Dokl.AN Azerb. SSR 13 no.6:647-653 157.

1. Fredstavleno akademikom Akademii nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR Sh.A. Azizbekovym. (Gyulekh-Hydromica)

Mineralogy of middle Jurassic argillites from northeastern 221210020-1" ED TORCE EASE: 09/17/2001

Bokl. AN Agerb. SSR 13 no.9:987-990 157.

1. Institut geologii Bagestanskogo filiala AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR Sh.A. Azizbekovym. (Azerbaijan--Argillites)

20-114-4-52/63

AUTHOR:

Khalifa-Zade, Ch. M.

TITLE:

On the Oil-Producing Nature of Argillaceous Rocks From the Middle Jurassic of the South-West Caucasus (K voprosu o nefteproizvodyashchem kharaktere glinistykh porod sredney Yury yugo-vostochnogo Kavkaza)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol. 114, Nr 4,

pp. 869 - 872 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The argillaceous mass of the Middle Jurassic in the said territory is considered by many scientists as an "oilmother suite" (neftematerinskaya svita) which feeds the younger Yurassic and Lower Cretaceous sediments. On this cocasion the authors produced from the existence of gas eruption places and from bituminous phonomena. However, the mineralogical-chemical nature of the argillaceous rocks and the organic substance contained in them is by far not sufficiently well investigated. The author devoted many years to the mineralogical investigation of these rocks and their content. Analysis of their mineralogical composition has shown that they consist of hydromica

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20. 114-4-52/63

On the Oil-Producing Nature of Argillaceous Rocks From the Middle Jurassic of the South-West Caucasus

of various degrees of modification, those modification having been brought about by alterations of stadium. This is also true for the chlorites and the previously formed argillaceous minerals which underwent a transfer, resedimentation and diagenesis. Thus it is not possible to reconstruct in a plausible manner the geochemical picture of sedimentation of the Middle Jurassic on the basis of argillaceous minerals only. In order to clarify this picture the author studied the contents of the autogenous-mineralogical form of iron, of the organic carbon and the bitumen. Finally, the quantity of the primary Corg was computed according to the determined balance of the auto-

genous form of iron. Table 1 shows that all samples have a comparatively high content of the residual Corg. It seemed

likely that a high content of pyrite iron might be found as well, but it does not seem so from the table. There are however high contents of carbonate iron. In spite of these deviations a certain regularity in the distribution Corg, FeS2 and FeCO3

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20-114-4-52/63

On the Oil-Producing Nature of Argillaceous Rocks From the Middle Jurassic of the South-West Caucasus

ciple in Soviet lithology. Strakhov extends this idea also to diagenesis. The author for his part therefore endevored to reconstruct the possible individual features of the sediment genesis of the Middle Jurassic rocks on the basis of some elements of diagenetical formation of minerals. In the course of this work a number of reversible systems formed, their equilibrium being regulated by the course of decomposition and oxidation of the Corg. The author believes that the cause of the weak development of sulphide sulfur lies in the phy-

sico-geographic particularities of the Middle Jurassic basin and in the initial composition of the organic substance.

Apparently it was more brackish than seas usually are. However,

these circumstances had a reducing effect only upon the carbonate iron minerals, while they acted slightly oxidizingly or neutrally on organic matter. Therefore such geochemical conditions prevailing the lipoid fraction of the organic matter could not produce such a large quantity of bitumen and oil, as would

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On the Oil-Producing Nature of Argilladeous Rocks From the Middle Jurassic of the South-West Caucasus

20-124-4-52/63

be required of industrially useful oil-wells. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 10 references, 9 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Geologicheskiy institut Dagestanskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR (Geological Institute of the Daghestan Branch of the AS USSR)

PRESENTED: December 25, 1956, by N.M. Strakhov, Member, Academy of Sciences,

SUBMITTED: November 27, 1956

Card 5/5

#### APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721710020-1"

AUTHOR:

Khalifa-Zade, Ch. L.

SOV/20-120-3-51/67

TITLE:

On the Problem of the Conditions of the Formation of Clayey Minerals in the Jurassic Time of the South-East Coucasus (K voprosu ob usloviyakh obrazovaniya glinistych mineralev yury Tugo-Vortochnogo Kavkaza)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 120, Nr 3, pp.621-624 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In a previous paper (Ref - feetnote 1, p. 621) a genetic diagram of the sedimentary clayey deposits was proposed by the author. It shows a triangle at the tips of which interlayer (mezhsloynye) cations are placed as well as the content of Al3+ and Si4+ in the silicon-oxygen tetrahedrons of the stratified hydrosilicates. As a basis of the proposed genetic diagram the author employed a quantitative modification of  $R^+$ ,  $(OH_\chi)^+$  in the space between the packets (menhpokesnoye), and corresponding to this, the variation of Al 2 Si4 in a fearfold coordination. In the present paper the author attempted to explain the mechanism of forma-

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tion of the minerals mentioned in the title with the help

On the Problem of the Conditions of the Formation of Clayey Minerals in the Jurassic Time of the South-East Caucasus

of the said diagram. They were investigated by him through several years by means of a whole complex of methods (Refs 1-6). Clays are there in general composed of hydromica metamorphosed to various degrees. Crystallochemical formulae of the hydromica, obtained by a relative computation of the chemical composition of the fraction < 0001 mm from various districts, are given (Table 1). They are mostly considerably modified because of the replacement of K according to the scheme  $R^+ \longrightarrow (OH_\chi)^+$ . In order to clarify the problem according to which type of disintegration (acidous or alkaline) the modification of the hydromica proceeds and to which clayey mineral this or that crystallochemical formula. belongs, the author entered the data from the chemically investigated samples into the diagram in a fourfold coordination, taking into consideration the K+- and(OH,)+-content in the space between the packets and the modification of Al3+, Si4+. The analysis of the Jurassic addiments on the basis of the separation of lithogenetical rock types showed that the latter formed in a shallow water reservoir and with respect to facies belong to different sections of the

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.On the Problem of the Conditions of the Formation of Clayey Minerals in the Jurassic Time of the South-East Caucasus

continental slope of the shelf. A humid climate was prevalent in the catchment areas. From the Upper Jurassic time onwards the climate became dryer and the relief peneplained. A characteristic arid climate prevailed in the Tithonian age. Such an abrupt change of conditions, more exactly of the type of sedimentation, showed a clearly marked effect on the clayey minerals. Figure 2 shows crystallographical data on the hydromica from the respective area. The position of the points in the diagram may point to the fact that an acidous or alkaline medium was locally generated. An acidous type of disintegration could also be favored by climatic conditions. In spite of some deviations the points on the whole are situated in such fields of the diagram which characterize the different modifications of hydromica. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 7 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

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SOV/20-120-3-51/67

On the Problem of the Conditions of the Formation of Clayey Minerals in

the Jurassic Time of the South-East Caucasus

ASSOCIATION: Geologicheskiy institut Dagestanskogo filiala Akademii nauk

SSSR

(Geological Institute of the Dagestan Branch, AS USSR)

PRESENTED: October 23, 1957, by N. M. Strakhov, Member, Academy of

Sciences, USSR

October 17, 1957 SUBMITTED:

> 1. Clays--Geology 2. Minerals--Geology 3. Geochemistry

Card 4/4

3(8) · AUTHORS:

Khalifa-Zade, Ch. M., Abbasova, S. M.

SOV/20-125-5-43/61

TITLE:

Chamosite Clays From the Kimmeridgian Stage Sediments of the Southeastern Caucasus (Shamozitovyye gliny iz otlozheniy kimeridzha yugo-vostochnogo Kavkaza)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 5, pp 1110-1113 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The sediments mentioned in the title have a siliceous appearance and a green-gray and olive-green color. The rocks of this stage are developed in the axial and near axial parts of the Dibrarskaya geosyncline. They lie transgressively on various Dogger-horizons. Upwards in the section the Kimmeridgian Stage is abruptly overlain by a red Tithonianmass. The thickness of the Kimmeridgian Stage fluctuates between 180 and 200 m and is lithologically represented by sandstones, "aleurites" and "aleuritid argillites. These sediments have a flysch structure here. They belong to the facies of sediments from the coastal part of a shallow sea. Results of the microscopic study are given. The green color (Ref 2) is said to be due to a chloritic substance. In order to explain the nature of the green scaly minerals found (residue after

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Chamosite Clays From the Kimmeridgian Stage Sediments SOV/20-125-5-43/61 of the Southeastern Caucasus

treatment with 5 % HCl), the content of soluble iron was determined according to the method of reference 3 (Table 1). Since the majority of the total iron (approximately 80 %) is represented by soluble iron (10-12 % in the minerals) it can be asserted that 35-40 % of these clays consist of chamosite. Its extraction was not successful. The fine fractions (after HCl treatment) were investigated thermally (Fig 1), chemically (Table3) and with X-rays (Table2). Thus it was determined that the argillites of the Kimmeridgian Stage in the southeastern Caucasus consist of hydromica and chamosite of various origins. The hydromicas are apparently related to the clayey rocks of the source areas which consist of shaly, Dogger argillite and Lusitanian limestones. Consequently these hydromicas are related to the Hiddle Jurassic claystones. Chamcsite originated from clayey sediments b, a chemical process in the diagenetic stage. The small amount of organic carbon indicates a spongy sediment of a neutral or weakly reducing medium (Table1). This favored the formation of a leptochlorite facies. The iron came into Kimmeridgian waters from the adjoining mainland in an oxide form as a mechanical

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Chamostic Jlays From the Kimmeridgian Stage Sediments S07/20-125-5-43/6:

suspension. The clay and silica required for the formation of obscosites are of volcanic origin (Ref 1). The Kimmeridgian sediments were systematically enriched with volcanic dust, which fell from volcanoes of the adjoining mainland (region of the Kura depression), which were active at that time. There are 1 figure, 3 tables, and 9 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:

Geologicheskiy institut Dagestanskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR (Geological Institute of the Dagestan Branch of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED:

December 26, 1958, by N. M. Strathov, Academician

SUBMITTED:

December 15, 1958

Card 3/3

## APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721710020-1"

3 (5) AUTHOR:

Khalifa-Zade, Ch. M.

SOV/20-126-2-40/64

TITLE:

On the Genesis of the Prisamurskoye Deposit of Siderites of South Dagestan (O genezise Prisamurskogo mestorozhdeniya sideritov Yuzhnogo Dagestana)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 126, Nr 2, pp 371-374 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the total ore-balance of the Caucasus, the siderite-ore of Dagestan takes the leading position. The problem mentioned in the title is, however, still insufficiently investigated. In this region the Prisamurskoye (Near Samurian) deposit is the most important and best known. There are 2 hypotheses on its genesis: a. the siderite-ore was formed out of sea-water as colloidal carbonate (FeCO<sub>3</sub>·nH<sub>2</sub>O). The iron precipitation is explained by a high CO<sub>2</sub>-partial pressure

in the atmosphere during the Jamasic period (Ref 2), b. the aforesaid ores developed due to the activity of iron-bacteria in an Aalenian water in a milieu of H<sub>2</sub>S fermentation. Careful

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facial-lithological investigations have shown that the

On the Genesis of the Prisamurskoye Deposit of Siderites of South Dagestan

SOV/20-126-2-40/64

distribution zone of the ore-concentration of siderites is confined to isolated parts of a shallow sea (Fig 1), rich in islands. Between these islands the accumulation of fine-grain material and of iron was favored. The facial map of the deposit (Fig 1) illustrates the form, size, and position of the siderite-formation area as well as its correlation to other facial types of sediments in the shallow open sea. The ore-formation area ran almost parallel to the coastline of the old continent of Paleocaucasus (Table 1). The sources which favored the enriching with iron are to be sought in the paleographic conditions pertaining to the upper Aalenian of the East Caucasus. An exceptionally warm and damp climate (Ref 6), encouraged an extensive weathering in the catchment area as well as a substantial transporting of iron into the waters. Terrigenous material was only gradually carried in. The parts of the old continent adjoining the coast, formed an extensive marshy plain which was drained by brooks and small rivers. The iron ran into the water predominantly in oxide form and as colloidal salts. Conveyance was taken care of by ground solutions which were distributed over the marshy

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 On the Genesis of the Prisamurskoye Deposit of Siderites of South Dagestan

SOV/20-126-2-40/64

plain. The iron therein was of a bicarbonate form. This is the 1st form in which the iron was carried out. The 2nd form was the oxide migration. In the strong outflow of the rivers the gels of ferric hydroxides played an important role. The brine which fell into the water in large quantities, partly coagulated while the remainder was carried on into the pelagian part of the shallow sea, and there accumulated as a sediment rich in iron and clay. The ferric hydroxide which did not become sedimentary in the coastal waters was considerably diluted by terrigenous material. This was but not the case with the isolated waters and therefore the Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> content in the dispersed initial-sediments of these waters were 4-5 times greater than in the neighbouring synchronous loamy sediments of the open sea. The wooded islands favored this process. They gradually sank during the ore formation. The isolated parts were levelled out in stages.

There siderites and sideroplesites developed, which on the periphery, followed the pistomesite and braunite. In the adjacent sediments of the open sea only calcite-braunite-

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On the Genesis of the Prisamurskoye Deposit of Siderites of South Dagestan

SOV/20-126-2-40/64

ankerite concretions are distributed. The structural properties of the ores are not connected with the sedimentogenesis, but are completely conditioned by the diagenetic process. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and

6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Geologicheskiy institut Dagestanskogo filiala Akademii nauk

SSSR(Geological Institute of the Dagestan Branch of the

Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: January 17, 1959, by N. M. Strakhov, Academician

SUBMITTED: January 15, 1959

Card 4/4

Profiles of iron, calcium, magnesium, and manganese distribution in different facies of Aalcnian deposits of Daghestan. Dokl. All SSSR 135 no.3:720-723 H '60. (FIRA 13:12)

1. Predstavleno akad. H.H. Strakhovym. (Darhestan—Geochemistry)

KHALIFA ZADE, Ch.M.

Mineralogical and geochemical zonation of sideritic deposits in Daghestan. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; geol.i razv. 5 no.3:70-84 Mr 162.

(MRA 15:4)

1. Dagestanskiy filial AN SSSR, Geologicheskiy institut. (Daghestan-Siderite)

# KHALIFA-ZADE, Ch.M.

Stages of ore formation in sideritic deposits of Daghestan. Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 91 no.1:117-121 °62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Geologicheskiy institut Dagestanskogo filiala AN SSSR. (Daghestan--Ore deposits)

KHALIFA-ZADE, Ch.M.

Geological and mineralogical characteristics and genesis of the siderite deposits in Daghestan, Sov., geol. 6 no.,6:119-125 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Geologicheskiy institut Dagestanskogo filiala AN SSSR. (Daghestan—Siderite)

KHALIFA-ZADE, Chingiz Buzafar; ABBASOVA, Solmaz Mikhaylovna; ALIYEV, Abdul Gadzhi, otv. red.; KLINTSGVA, I.A., red. izd-va; GUSEVA, A.P., tekhn. red.

[Siderite deposits in Daghestan] Sideritovye zalezhi Dagestana. Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963. 133 p. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN Azerb.SSR (for Aliyev). (Daghestan--Siderite)

# KHALIFA-ZADE, Ch.M.

Siderite deposits in the southern part of Daghestan. Biul. MOIP. Otd.geol. 38 no.1:137-148 Ja-F, '63. (MIRA 16:5)

KHALIFAZADE, Ch.M.

Adsorption of chrysoidine in minerals and its significance in studying oil-bearing terrigenous sediments. Izv. vys. ucheb. sav.; neft' i gaz 4 no.3:17-21 '61. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. S.M.Kirova.

KHALIFAZADE, Ch.M.; ALIYEV, G-M.A.

Facies profile of bitumen distribution in the Middle-Jurassic sediments of the southeastern Caucasus. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft'i gaz 5 no.12:9-13 '62. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Kirova.

SULTANOV, K.M.; KHALIFA-ZADE, Ch.M.; SAMEDOV, S.S.

Jurassic stratigraphy of the sediments of the Kuma oilbearing region. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 6 no.819-13 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Kirova i Institut geologii Dagestanskogo filiala AN SSSR.

# "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RI

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721710020-1

SULTANOV, K.M.; KHALIFA-ZADE, Ch.M.; SAMEDOV, S.S.

Stratigraphy of the Jurrasic sediments of the Kuma oil- and gambearing region. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 7 no.4:10-13 (MIRA 17:5)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Kirova.

# APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721710020-1"

KHALIFA-ZADE, Ch.M.; OSTREMSKIY, M.R.

Thermoanalytic determination of the content of siderite (magnesium siderite) in ferruginous carbonates. Izv.AN Azerb.SSR. Ser.geol.-geog.nauk no.2:63-67 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

MIROLAYEV, A.T.; MUKHAUFDZHANOV, hn.R.; KHALIFEYFV, S.M.

subjuity of some complex compounds of trace elements on the phagocytic autivity of leucocytes and the formation of agglutinina in minimum disted and irradiated rabbits. Zhuramikrobiol., epud. i tumin. 42 no.2090-96 F 165. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Jubekskiy iratitut rentgenologid, radiologid i onkologid i Uzbekskiy institut vaktato i syverotok.

ACC NRI AP6018113

I BURL SHEET

SOURCE CODE: UR/OO16/65/000/002/0090/0095

AUTHOR: Mikolayev, A. I.; Mukhamedzhanov, Kh. R.; Khalifayev, S. M.

ORG: Uzbek Institute of Roentgenology, Radiology and Oncology (Uzbekskiy institute rentgenologii, radiologii i onkologii); Uzbek Institute of Vaccines and Cera (Uzbekskiy institut vaktsin i syvovotok)

TITLE: Effect of certain complex compounds of trace elements on the phagocytic activity of leukocytes and agglutinin formation in irradiated and non-irradiated rabbits

SCURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 2, 1965, 90-95

TOPIC TAGS: rabbit, antibody, vitamin, organoiren compound, organo balt cor a und, immunity, radiation biologic effect

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the affect of coamide (complex compound of cobalt chloride with the amide of nicotinic acid), COJU, vitamin B<sub>12</sub>, ferramide I (complex compound of ferrous chloride with the amide of nicotinic acid), ferramide II (complex compound of ferrous sulfate with the amide of nicotinic acid) and cupric glutamide (complex compound of cupric chloride with glutaminic acid) on the phagocytic activity of leukocytes and antibody formation in rabbits immunized against Staphylococcus aurous and irradiated (500 r). All these copper and cobalt compounds stimu-

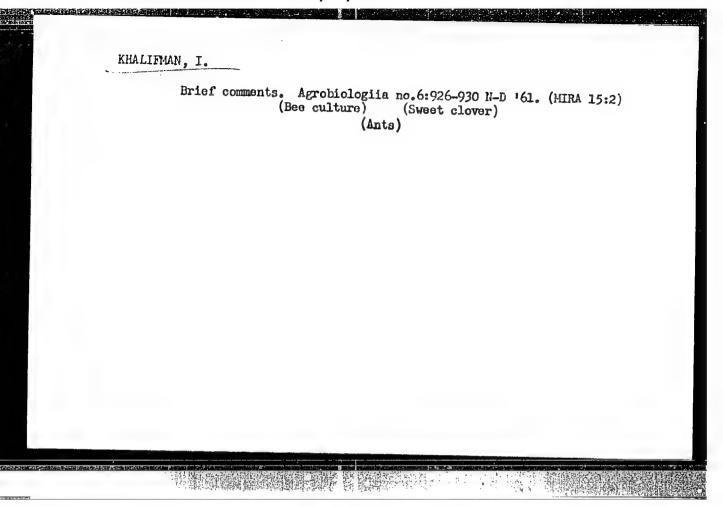
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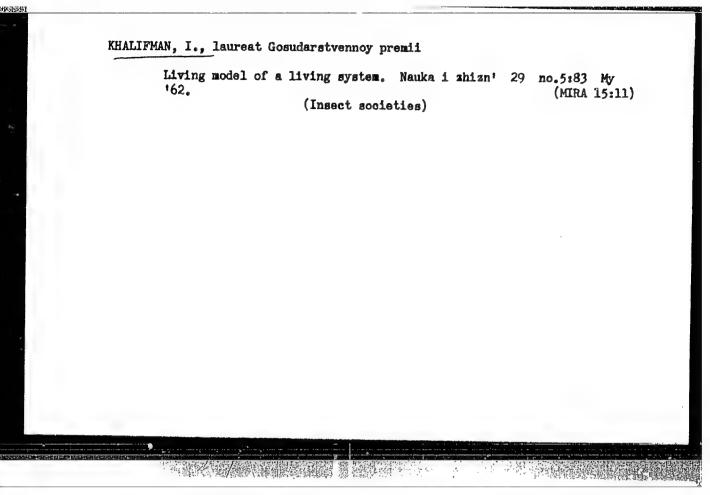
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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721710020-1" lated antibody synthesis in non-irradiated rabbits (coamide and vitamin B<sub>12</sub> by 2.3-2.9 times; CO<sup>30</sup> by 4.1 times; ferramide I; 2 times; ferramide II, 3.7 times; and cupric glutamide 4 times). The phagocytotic index was increased an average of 16% in these rabbits (coamide and vitamin B<sub>12</sub> - 20-21%; CO<sup>30</sup> - 38.7%; and cupric glutamide - 42%). Neither ferramide showed any effect in this respect. A statistically reliable increase in the number of leukocytes was obtained only with CO<sup>30</sup>. Coamide, CO<sup>30</sup> and vitamin B<sub>12</sub> stimulated antibody synthesis in rabbits exposed to a radiation dose of 500r; they had no effect on the phagocytotic index and the number of leukocytes. The best results were obtained with CO<sup>30</sup>. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 12Aug63 / ORIG REF: 014 / OTH REF: 001

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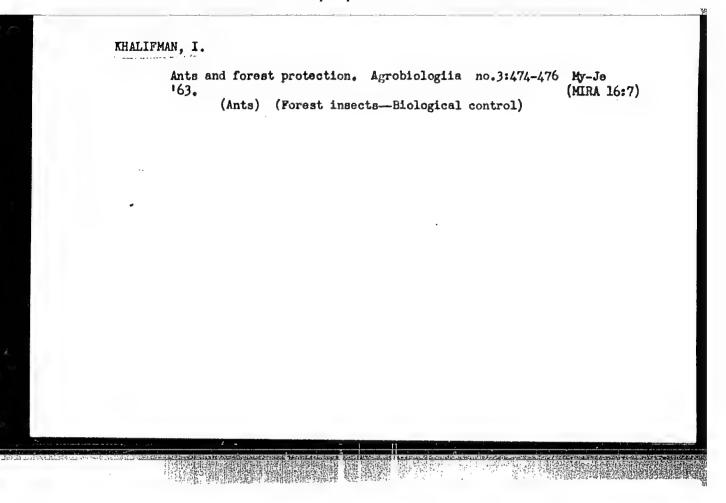


KHALIFMAN, Iosif Aronovich; ZUBKOV, M.A., otv. red.; TOKAREVA, T.M., tekhn. red.

[Password of crossed antennas] Parol skreshchennykh antenn.

Moskva, Detgia, 1962. 413 p. (MIRA 16:2)

(Insects)



KHALIFMAN, I. A.

"Honeybees (Biology of the Honeybee Family)." Sub 25 May 51, Moscow Order of Lenin State U imeni N. V. Lomonosov.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

KHALIFMAN, I.A.

Pchely (Bees). Izd. 2-e. Moskva, Goskul'tprosvetizdat, 1952. 256 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 6, No. 1, April 1953

KHALIFMAN, I. A.

Bee Culture

Trained bees, Znanie-sila, No. 1, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1952 March 1952 Unclassified.

- 1. I. KHALIFMAN
- 2. USSR (600)
- 4. Bees
- 7. "Bees". Reviewed by G. Avetisyan. Pchelovodstvo 29 no. 12. 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

Peledy. Entra a historit peledical certical peledich menta a peledich filter; book on the biology of the bee colory and victories of spinions. Naclear, "Notes in mandia," 1953. 480 p.

S0: Nonthly List of American According, Vol. 7, No. 5, 154.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721710020-1"

KHALIFMAN, I.

<u>संदेशकात्रम्य</u>

"Bees and Fertility", p. 11. (PRIRCDA I ZNANIE, Vol. 6, no. 9, Nov. 1953, Sofiya, Bulgaria).

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, No. 4, April 1954

EHALIFMAN, I.A., kundidat biologicheskikh nauk, laureat Stalinskoy premii.

Bees and crop yields. Nauka i zhizn' 20 no.7:12-14 Jl '53. (MLRA 6:7)

(Fertilization of plants) (Bees)

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[Pollination of farm crops by bees] Opylenie sel'skokhoziaistvennykh rastenii pohelami. Moskva, Znanie, 1954. 30 p. (MLRA 10:4)

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